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SUMMARY

FAR EAST

1. Chinese Communist and Soviet air warning systems may be integrated (page 3).

SOUTHEAST ASIA

2. Philippine Government hopes to bargain for participation in ANZUS (page 3).

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3. Britain seeks broad diplomatic support for Iranian oil proposals (page 4).

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- 4. Austrian trade negotiations with Soviet Union held politically necessary (page 5).
- 5. American officials urge encouragement of pro-West sentiment in East Germany (page 6).
- 6. Adenauer optimistic on ratification of Bonn and Paris treaties (page 6).

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7. Ibanez may challenge Chilean election result with "popular militia" (page 7).

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FAR EAST

b a a	Comment: The Soviet and Chinese Communist air defense systems overlap geographically in Manchuria and Korea, but this is the first evidence that these systems are also integrated operationally. In early August it was established that the Chinese Communists are using a common plotting grid covering Manchuria, Korea, and South China.
	SOUTHEAST ASIA
F	SOUTHEAST ASIA Philippine Government hopes to bargain for participation in ANZUS:
<u>F</u>	
	Philippine Government hopes to bargain for participation in ANZUS: Philippine Foreign Minister Elizalde would 3.36 eventually ask to participate in ANZUS, and that this participation would enable President
	Philippine Government hopes to bargain for participation in ANZUS: Philippine Foreign Minister Elizalde would 3.30 eventually ask to participate in ANZUS, and

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would not bring about ratification of the peace treaty, and that the

United States should not "bargain" to obtain ratification.



3.3(h)(2)



Comment: Formalization of the US-Philippine Mutual Defense Pact was arranged for 27 August to counteract criticism in Manila of the ANZUS meeting at Honolulu. The United States maintains, however, that the Philippines is still obligated to ratify the Japanese treaty because of an agreement a year ago that the exchange of ratifications of the Mutual Defense Pact would be dependent on this act.

Inclusion of the Philippines in ANZUS is opposed by Australia and New Zealand, which are reluctant to increase their defense responsibilities.

NEAR EAST - AFRICA

3.	Britain seel	ks broad	diplomatic	support for	Iranian oil	proposals:
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On the recommendation of British Charge Middleton in Tehran, Britain will ask France, Turkey, Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium to urge Iran to accept the recent Anglo-Amer-

ican proposals for the settlement of the oil dispute. At the discretion of the respective British diplomats, approaches may also be made to enlist the general support of Iraq, Egypt, Pakistan, and India, and to ask King Ibn Saud to try to persuade Mullah Kashani, the Iranian National Front leader now on pilgrimage to Mecca, to adopt a "reasonable attitude."

Middleton has indicated to London that he is not optimistic over the chances for improving the situation by this means, but he believes every possible approach should be tried.



WESTERN EUROPE

4		Austri	an trade	e negotiation	s with S	Soviet	Union	held	politically	necessary:
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3.3(h)(2)American Embassy officials in Vienna are inclined to agree with Foreign Minister Gruber that it has become "politically necessary" for the Austrian Government to raise

the question of a trade agreement with the Soviet Union. Soviet trade propaganda has allegedly been most effective among conservative and business circles, but Socialist leaders reputedly also accept the necessity of trade negotiations as the only way of disproving the claims of Soviet East-West trade propaganda.

Embassy officials believe that Austrian receptivity to such propaganda, which reflects mounting concern over unemployment and export problems, will largely evaporate when transactions with the USSR fall short of expectations.

Comment: Although Soviet propaganda and recent economic concessions have cleverly exploited Austrian economic difficulties, there is little evidence of strong political demands for an Austro-Soviet trade agreement as such. Since the Soviet Union is in a position to conduct all of its Austrian trade through "illegal" channels provided by the Administration of Soviet Enterprises in Austria (USIA), any Soviet pressure for a trade agreement would appear to be politically motivated.

Austrian leaders may be primarily hoping for Soviet "concessions" which would "legalize" USIA trade even though they express doubts that such concessions would result.



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Germany:	3.3(h)(2
Soviet note of 24 August the anti-Communist maj positive response on the	American officials in Berlin believe that the will of pro-Western elements in East Germany to continue to resist Communist pressure depends upon a prompt and decisive reply to the They cite indications from the Soviet Zone that jority cannot hold out much longer without some part of the West.
terminate the exchange early four-power confer have the advantage of dewould make very difficul	American representatives in Berlin urge that, in faith in the West, the Western powers either of notes with the Soviet Union or agree to an rence in Berlin. While the first alternative would emonstrating Western "courage," the second lt the "building of socialism," the erection of the further isolation of the population in East
ness of the Western posi that the Russians are mo the West.	These officials believe that the greatest weak- ition in East Germany is the popular impression ore willing to gamble on the unity theme than
Adenauer optimistic on 1	ratification of Bonn and Paris treaties:
	After his first consultation with the West German cabinet following a month's absence from Bonn, Chancellor Adenauer told General Ridgway that he was more confident

than ever that the Bonn and Paris treaties would be ratified by mid-October at the latest. The Chancellor also stated that as soon as the treaties had gone into effect, West Germany would make its full contribution to European defense.



Comment: The Chancellor's optimism suggests that he does not believe that parliament will press him for a full settlement of the Saar problem prior to the treaties' ratification.

Despite Adenauer's positiveness on the West German share in European defense, negotiations over the Federal Republic's 1953-54 contribution to the European Army will probably be difficult and prolonged.

LATIN AMERICA

7.	Ibanez may challenge Chilean election result with 'popular militia': 3.3(h)(2)						
	A campaign leader for presidential candidate						
	Ibanez del Campo reportedly has been se-						
	cretly training "popular militia" groups						
	throughout Chile ''to defend the legitimate						
	triumph of Ibanez" in the 4 September election.						

Arms and ammunition have been issued.

Comment: This is the first detailed report of a popular militia, and is in line with activities at the enthusiastic Ibanez rally of 31 August, where speakers called on his followers to keep themselves in readiness "for any eventuality." The Chilean Government, according to the United States Embassy, is aware that Ibanistas are training a militia.

Ibanistas, possibly with Communist support, may foment disorders or attempt a coup if it appears that the election is rigged against their candidate, or if Ibanez gets a plurality of the votes and is not named president by a joint session of the Chilean Congress.

